

# canadian camping



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THE CANADIAN CAMPING ASSOCIATION / L'ASSOCIATION DES CAMPS DU CANADA

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# Canadian Camping Association

## C.C.A. COMMITTEES, PROJECTS AND TASK FORCES

(continued from the December issue)

The Committees, Projects and Task Forces of the C.C.A. are many and varied. Some are related to the internal workings of the Association, while others reach out to other organizations, to the general public and internationally.

Some very successful programs have been initiated by the Canadian Camping Association: The Canoe Instructors' Schools, originally a C.C.A. Project, have been taken over by the Canadian Recreational Canoeing Association. The purpose of the schools is to qualify canoe instructors in a set of national standards for canoeing so that courses in canoeing, canoe-tripping and canoe instruction can be offered in Provinces across Canada. The Woodsmanship Leaders' School, a current C.C.A. Project, organized by the C.C.A. and funded by the Fitness and Amateur Sport Branch, Ministry of National Health and Welfare has been operating for four years and is now planning a Winter Woodsmanship Pilot School as well as publishing an

signed to upgrade the knowledge, skill and appreciation of outdoor living. The Skill School Project looks at other camping skills which can be taught, similar to the Canoe and Woodsmanship School. Some of the camping skills for which we are planning instructors' schools are: Social Recreation (songleading, storytelling, campfire program, games leadership), Pioneer and Native Crafts, Fitness at Camp, Camp Administration, Program Planning and Nature Awareness. The aim is to decentralize all the schools, once competent leaders have been trained to a national set of standards. A new committee, Liaison with National Agencies is already working to establish rapport with other national agencies who have their own camping programs, and is planning a meeting to bring these agencies together in order to share ideas and keep everyone involved in camping up-to-date, in tune and co-operating without relinquishing the unique qualities of each agency's camping program.

The Public Relations and Promotion Committee and the Newsletter Project are interested in the dissemination of information about the C.C.A. to all the people in Canada and even abroad. The Newsletter is published six times a year and is sent to all members of the Provincial Associations free of charge. The subscription price is \$5.00 a year. Several stories about the C.C.A. and its work have appeared both in the news and on T.V. and radio as a result of the efforts of the P.R. and Promotion Committee.

Many successful Conferences have been organized by the C.C.A. and more are on the way. The National and International Conferences Committee has been cooperating with the American Camping Association on the first-ever International

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Instructor's Manual in both French and English. Woodsmanship Schools are de-

# Canadian Camping Association

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Camping Convention to be sponsored jointly by A.C.A. and C.C.A. It was held in Minneapolis, Minnesota on Feb. 19 - 24, 1979 and was entitled "Northland Calling."

Sometimes other Committees have linked up with the Conference Committees and the result has been a highly successful joint effort such as the French Language Camping Conference (1976) and the Outdoor Education Conference (1974). The content of each Conference is gathered together and each of these reports may be obtained through the Publications Committee at the National Office.

The Publications Committee published the very successful The Nurse and the Health Program at Camp last year. As



## THE NURSE AND THE HEALTH PROGRAM AT CAMP



well as running a book sale service of camping related books for both camps and the public, we hope to initiate a "How To" series that will invite creative writing on many camp subjects.

The Oral History Project and the Archives Committee are concerned with preserving, for all time, knowledge of the camping movement, the camps and their directors. They work independently, but the result of their efforts will be felt by coming generations in the material being gathered by these Committees on the subject of camp-

ing. Education and training results in better leaders and better camps, and this is the aim of both the Leadership Training Committee and the Professional Development Committee. The latter, formerly the Standards Committee, is directed to Camp Directors, senior leaders and the camps themselves, while Leadership Training is aimed at the camp leaders of the future. These Committees plan training workshops in various parts of the country for the purpose of improving standards, leadership qualities and knowledge of camping.

Task Forces have been established and are aiming their efforts toward Relationships with Federal Government, the Immigration Law as it pertains to foreign camp counsellors and C.C.A. Membership Promotion.

Chairmen of C.C.A. Committees, Projects and Task Forces are as follows:

Archives - Helen Stewart  
Federal Government Relationships - Jack Pearse  
French Language - Rosaire Corbin  
Immigration - Barry Lowes  
Leadership Training - Jean Funk  
Liaison with National Agencies - Larry Bagnell  
Membership Promotion - Eileen Mayotte  
National and International Conferences - John Latimer  
Newsletter - Brian Blackstock  
Oral History - Jay Haddad  
Professional Development - Linda Arnold  
Publications - Fred Okada  
Public Relations and Promotion - Derek Walsh  
Skill Schools - Jim Winter  
Woodsmanship - Kirk Wipper

The above Chairmen can be reached through the National Office. The new address is:

1806 Avenue Road - Suite 2  
Toronto, Ontario M5M 3Z1  
(416) 781 4717

# The COUNSELLOR'S Page

## MOTIVATING SENIOR CAMPERS



**by bob slingerland**

Any discussion involving the motivation of senior campers should begin by discovering what sort of person they are. Though this is difficult since we are talking about more than one age group and every camper has his own individual needs and personality there are some characteristics which can be applied to most. If motivating these young people is a problem then perhaps we can start by keeping these characteristics in mind. To me, the senior campers are ones who feel that with maturity they should be getting more privileges and responsibilities as well as free time and opportunities to be lazy and to be alone to think. They have a desire to become more independent,

and are more influenced by example than talk, they appreciate privacy and the value of a few close friends, and are sensitive to criticism. The senior camper knows a lot more than I did when I was his age and can be cocky and too sure of himself at times. They have more self-discipline than younger campers, are more aware of their environment and yet still want to know what their limits are and how far they can go.

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# MOTIVATING SENIOR CAMPERS

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## ATMOSPHERE

The most important motivating factor within a senior section is the spirit or the atmosphere that exists in the section, and whether we call it spirit or atmosphere, we are the ones who create it. If you as a staff enjoy one another's company, work well together and go out of your way to make the staff you work with a happy one, it will rub off and create an atmosphere that will make other types of motivating much easier.

Another motivation is in having a well planned programme. At camp the planned programme should be set up one week in advance. Quite often it is these activities that senior campers prefer to avoid. For some time the two activities avoided in my section were swimming and canoeing. As a motivating device the counsellors in my section decided the entire section should go swimming as a group and that we should participate in the class. Strangely enough campers couldn't find an excuse to avoid swimming in that their counsellors had to swim as well. As a matter of fact, swimming became rather popular even in August last year - possibly because the campers got a chance to show up their counsellors, but more likely because the staff united as a group to promote an activity by participating in it. That kind of sacrifice is what creates atmosphere.

## EVENING PROGRAMME

Another factor that motivates senior campers was the evening programme, which was always optional. The campers were always encouraged and made aware of the fact that there would be an evening programme and what the programme would be, well in advance. The programme was always followed up by a campfire. The only stipulation as far as the evening programme was concerned was that if they did not want to participate they would have to make other arrangements to constructively use their time. Usually 75 to 80% got involved in the programme, which enabled them to get to know other campers and this again helped to create atmosphere or spirit.

## SPECIAL PROGRAMME

A tremendous factor in a section is a special programme, whether it be within the section or run by the senior section for a younger age group. At the beginning of both months in the senior section of my camp a programme was devised that involved a great deal of work as well as cooperation. The programme was a canoe rally and was set up in such a way that the kids had to work together. It was challenging, provided a feeling of accomplishment and helped campers get to know one another. It was a good way to start off the month. During each month time was provided for the senior campers to work with and come up with a programme for younger campers. It is really amazing to watch these kids go to work when they feel that they are regarded as responsible, and I suggest that more opportunities along these lines should be considered and given.

To sum up - motivating the senior campers is not a tremendous task, if there exists good feeling within the section. In my opinion, good feeling and spirit or atmosphere makes motivation a breeze rather than a hurdle that must be overcome over and over again.

# NO TRACE CAMPING

by kevin redmond

The pressures on land, both urban and rural, are directly related to the misuse and abuse of the physical environment. Concern by people such as ourselves, is a direct symptom of the mismanagement of environment. The highest priority for land today is tied to economics, not to the intangible values of space for the sake of space as in camping.

Camping, its survival and continued growth depends on the wise use of our natural resources. Man requires plants and animals for his survival. Without them he cannot exist, yet quite ironically, man is the only animal that is capable of completely exterminating other life from the surface of the earth. As campers in Canada we must become aware of our responsibility to our natural resources. We must use them with wisdom, knowledge, meticulous care and respect.

For Daniel Boone, camping was an occupation. For us it is a prime recreation activity. This transition is continuing and is evident by the increasing number of children who attend camp each summer.

Yet despite camping's present recreative content, the techniques of camping are still as primitive as those of the pioneer. A pioneer's survival depended upon his skill to shape the environment to meet his ends.

## What are the ethics of camping?

There are some who would argue that there is no need for areas of land left as God made them. Fortunately there are many of us who are becoming aware that a place of solitude, a place of quiet, a place where man and his works are nowhere evident by sight, sound, smell and even taste; is a necessary heaven to which we can escape from the daily pressures of modern life. A beautiful view in the distance is not enough. We want to be immersed in the wilderness. We want to feel that we are the only human beings to have set eyes on this particular vista. This renews the soul.

But appreciation of the values of the wilderness is not enough. If more and more people see the pleasures of solitude and quiet in the wilderness, we are going to have to change from the pioneer camping ethic or we will destroy the very values we seek. Beware of the traditions - axes, saws, elaborate latrines, garbage pits and material shelters, all of which can be found in camping texts.

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# NO TRACE CAMPING

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Beware of the modern technological influence on camping - disposable lighters, aluminum foil, plastic sheeting, these items have their place, but judging from the quantity to be found about almost any campsite, they are considered disposable by too many campers.

## GROUPS

Large groups do not belong in the wilderness. The organization of trips with more than 20 people is bound to leave its mark on the ecology. The tolerance varies but it is difficult to imagine how more than 10 people could spend a night in an undeveloped spot and leave no trace.

The wilderness must be protected from various industries such as lumber, mining and tourist etc, but also the camping techniques being taught today and endanger the wilderness. We must endeavor, to leave no trace, to help circularize this ethic we should abide by a Wilderness Travellers Creed

- I believe that man can travel through the wilderness and leave no trace.
- I will keep my groups small.
- I will not cut down trees or branches.
- I will not build fires or if I do I will keep them small and scatter their remains
- I will leave no trace or evidence of my story.
- I will LEAVE NO TRACE.

I do not mean to suggest locking up the wilderness. Wilderness will best be preserved by exposing more people to its beauties, but we must do this in the least destructive way possible.

We must develop modes of travel that leave no trace, to judge an act it is only necessary to ask ourselves, "Will the next traveller be he a couple of hours or years away, know that you have been there?"

Now, what means of travel are appropriate to the wilderness? Obviously a powered vehicle with its noise, smell and wheel treads is disqualified before it has gone 100 yards. How about a motor on a canoe - well - one small oil slick is enough to count that out. What about a snowmobile, can you picture yourself sunning in the wilderness on a clear, crisp winter day and all of a sudden the peace and solitude is destroyed by the churning of snowmobiles, as they whip on by leaving their trace of noise and cut tree tops.

This leaves us with foot travel and hand paddled canoe travel as two acceptable means that leave no trace. In winter skis and snowshoes qualify as foot travel. Wilderness travel by paddle or foot need not be physically strenuous, yet so long as progress is equated with not having to perform any physical exercise, there will be people who consider it unreasonable to walk or paddle. I "do not" believe these people have a right to destroy our wilderness.

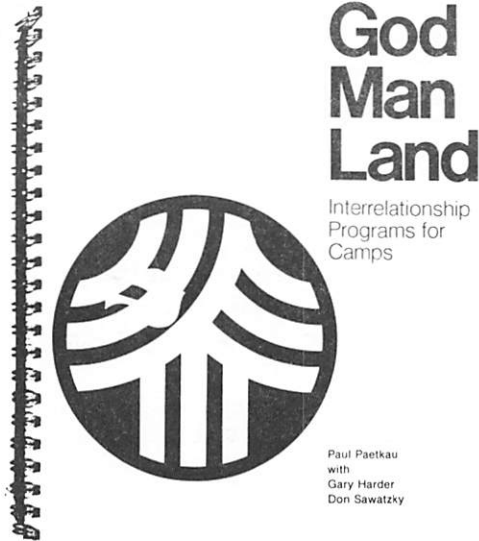
## HOW DO WE USE FIRE AND LEAVE NO TRACE?

There are two ways of approaching this problem, one is to carry a stove. Obviously if you use a stove it is easy to leave no trace, but you must remember you will have to carry out all your garbage.

However we must face the fact that the smell and warmth of a wood fire are two of the single joys of camping, but to eradicate the signs of a wood fire requires

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## Book Reviews



Reviewed by K. Grant Kerr  
United Church of Canada

GOD MAN LAND, by Paul Paetkau,  
Faith and Life Press, 724 Main St.,  
Box 347, Newton, Kansas 67114,  
\$5.25 (softbound) pp. 156, 1978.

This coil bound book written for the Mennonite Church is an excellent resource. Its content seeks to integrate Bible study, nature lessons and camp activities into a total "interrelated" experience. The author holds a PhD. in biology education and is a consultant on environmental matters. The book has seventeen five-day programs within its 156 pages with particular emphasis on age groupings - eight programs for 9 - 11 year olds; six for 12 - 13 year olds; two for 14 - 16 year olds. One program is easily adaptable for bicycle, canoe or backpacking camps or for adult camping. Each program is carefully outlined in detail.

An insightful introduction and preface covers several general topics including a theology for Christian camping, age level characteristics and some general principles for working with small groups.

Finding Summer Staff, by Alice Bullwinkle and Howard Galloway, Galloway Publications, 2940 NW Circle Blvd, Corvallis, Oregon 97330 pp. 156, \$9.85 (softbound), 1979.

Anyone who must find and employ summer staff for a day or resident camp, recreation program, playground or park will want Finding Summer Staff, just produced by Oregon State University Bookstore for Galloway Publications.

The new book's listings are a result of completely fresh research which takes in to consideration not only changes in skills sought and available, but also the vast changes which have taken place in the educational field in the last ten years. These include changes in courses offered by older institutions and development of many new community colleges. For the first time Canadian listings are included.

Rounding out the content is a timely series of articles. Included, is a year-round calendar of staffing activi-

ties, a discussion of why job descriptions are important and how to prepare them, a plan for getting the most out of job-candidate interviews, a method for using an interest inventory during an interview ( and after employment) and pointers on obtaining and evaluating references. Several specimen forms for use in staff selection include a job application form, an interest and training-need inventory form, a form for obtaining useful information from persons listed as references by job candidates, and staff employment agreement.

The 1979 edition of Finding Summer Staff provides help for both the beginning leader in summer program management as well as the experienced person concerned with securing the most capable summer staff possible.



# CHART OF HAPPY LIVING

BASIC NEEDS FOR MENTAL HEALTH FROM CHILDHOOD TO OLD AGE



Prepared for the Ontario Teachers Federation

by THE CANADIAN MENTAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION

NEEDS	INTELLECTUAL	EMOTIONAL	SOCIAL	PHYSICAL
<i>Pre-School 1 to 5</i>	By play to develop muscular control, imagination, range of knowledge. In late pre-school to distinguish make-believe from truth, make decisions, note and describe surroundings.	Spontaneous laughter and high spirits; fear not used as means of controlling behaviour; affection, serenity in the home without rigid control or standards beyond child's ability.	After age two, play with other children, preferably nursery school; in late pre-school sharing with playmates and considering others.	Breast feeding if possible. Adequate provision of suitable food, living quarters, sleep, fresh air, sunshine, play area, physical and dental check-ups, immunization.
<i>School Years 6 to 13</i>	Learn to concentrate, observe accurately, weigh facts, think independently, use curiosity to extend knowledge. Elders to give direction without regimentation. Free access to books, music, films, radio.	Affection and interest of elders to build sense of worth, security and belonging; self-discipline and self-confidence by taking responsibility for own welfare and others. No prejudice.	Group games; church, club, camp life; learn to lead and follow leadership; to enjoy helping others and join group projects for community welfare.	Physical training, athletics, health check-ups, good food, housing, clothing, safety education, play space and equipment, school lunches.
<i>Youth 13 to 18</i>	Continued school attendance; vocational guidance; study of government, international affairs; take part in informal discussions in family and school; recreation centres.	More self-reliance through tasks needing skill and stability. Reasonable leeway in making decisions. Conscious efforts for good work habits. Financial security.	Companionship of opposite sex in young people's groups, parties, sports. Lead junior groups in church and character-building agencies.	Responsibility for personal health. Support to activities of local health department. Safety, health, and sex education.
<i>Early Adult 18 to 25</i>	Learning on the job. Home study; night classes; informal study of science, history, religion, fine arts. Suitable employment.	Balance of work and play with frequent opportunities for carefree fun. Love, marriage and children.	Intimate friendships for sharing joys and sorrows. Active in church and community groups. Consideration for other age groups.	Cooperative community. Readily available instruction and opportunity for sports; outdoor life. Health check-ups; pre-marital examination.
<i>Early Maturity 25 to 40</i>	Greater responsibility as citizens. Share ideas, skills, hobbies with youth. Parent education. Increased skill in one's job.	Learn through experience and religion to face realities of life with courage and enthusiasm. Help carry burdens of weak.	Friends from variety of social backgrounds. Head clubs. Know youth and old age. New recreations, travel.	Regular health check-ups; active sports in moderation; avoid overweight. Good health habits.
<i>Full Maturity 40 to 60</i>	Keen for new ideas to give better leadership. Active in community and public affairs. Constructive use of acquired skills. Continued useful employment.	Poise without rigidity. Self-training in tolerance and understanding. Broad human sympathies.	Inspire younger people to take responsibility by believing in them and planning with them. Acquire habit of helpfulness to others.	Regular exercise in moderation. No sudden exertion. Periodic health check-ups.
<i>Later Maturity 60 and on</i>	Forward thinking enriched by accumulated knowledge of lifetime. Encourage younger people to extend responsibilities. New hobbies; useful activities.	Earn recognition and affection by giving happiness to family, community and friends. Opportunity for independent thought and action. Contemplation of things that count.	Keen interest in old and new friends. Opportunities for recreation and meeting contemporaries. Extend life experiences by taking joy and happiness in achievements of others.	Physical exercise but avoidance of fatigue. Daily rest periods, fresh air, sunshine, food in moderation. Social security.

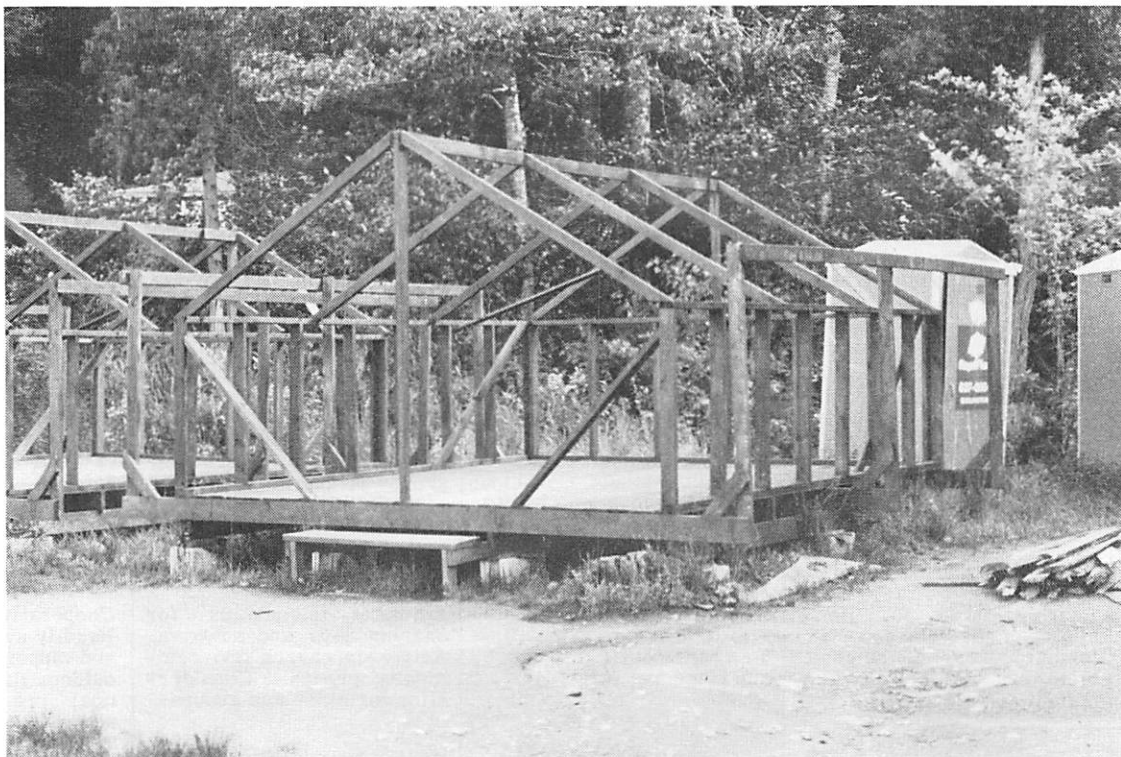
THE CANADIAN MENTAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION  
METROPOLITAN TORONTO BRANCH

For further information  
about Mental Health write to

# MAINTENANCE

## TENT FRAMES AND PLATFORMS

Use "construction grade" spruce or whatever appropriate type of lumber which can be purchased reasonably to build permanent tent frames. These will save wear and tear on your tents as well as making them more spacious. This design comes from Camp Onondaga in Ontario.



Wood will last longer if a preservative is applied before construction. Note that the platforms are all raised above the ground. This allows for good circulation of air and significantly deters rot. In this instance cement blocks have been used, however rocks will do just as well. Consider prevailing winds before setting up your site.

## — COMING EVENTS —

APRIL	1979	AVRIL	MAY	1979	MAI
6-8	ACQ Formateur multiplicateur 11-C		9	ACQ Recontre - Région de Quebec	
6-8	OCA-COEO Conference/Workshop Boyne River Nat. Sci. School		10	ACQ-QCA Assemblée Annuelle	
10	OCA Annual Meeting - OSCC - Toronto		12	OCA Counsellor Conference - Cen- tennial College - Toronto	
17	CCA Executive Meeting - Toronto		24-26	CCA Annual Meeting - Nova Scotia	
27	ACQ-QCA Exécutif provincial		25-26	ACQ Session destinée aux moniteur	
27-29	ACQ Séminaire des directeurs - thème: La communication		JUNE	1979	JUIN
27-29	SCA Spring Conference and Annual Meeting - Echo Valley Centre			SCA Woodsmanship School	
			10-16	OCA Woodsmanship School	



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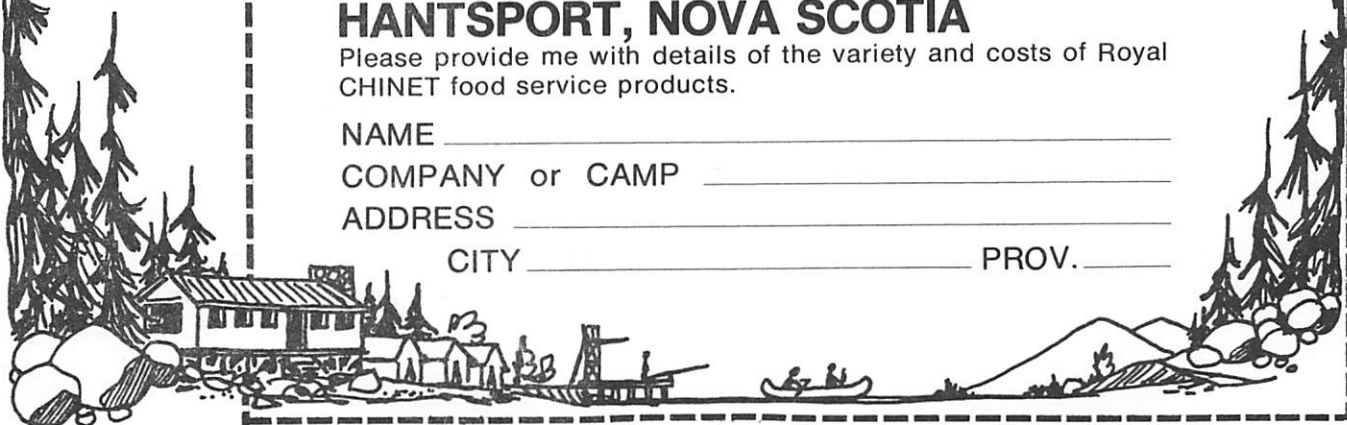
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# NO TRACE CAMPING

continued from page 7)

some technique. First of all the fire must be built safely. Fire built directly on the forest floor is absolutely forbidden under any circumstances. A patch of mineral dirt or rock must be found. If the forest floor is thin, it may be temporarily removed to expose the mineral dirt beneath and saved for replacement when you leave. Every locality presents a different problem, but essentially you must recognize burnable ground and keep this material away from your fire. A fire that leaves no trace must be kept small. This makes it easy to gather wood without leaving a trace. Any wood small enough to break with your hands will be suitable and you should only gather what you need. You may not realize that charcoal is pure carbon and will last forever, wood ashes on the other hand will dissolve in the soil with the next rain. So during the last few minutes of your fire, don't add any wood, but keep scraping all the embers together so they will burn themselves out. Wet the ashes and spread them, replace rocks and spread leftover firewood, the area can be smoothed over with your feet and a dead branch to blend in with the surroundings. Time and nature will do the rest.

It is important for the wilderness traveller to be sure his wastes leave no trace. This can be done very simply:

- Select a suitable spot 50' from water.
- Dig a hole 8" X 10" diameter, not more than 6" to 8" deep, to stay within the biological disposer layer of soil.
- The hole may be filled with loose soil and the sod tramped back into place.
- Nature will do the rest in a few days.

Now we must begin our campaign. We can begin by picking up the remains left by others. We can also ask those we meet on the way in, if they have any garbage we can carry out. This is a subtle hint, surely all those who truly love the wilderness will want to protect it. They may just need reminders.

The time has come. Let us change our camping ways from those of the pioneers to those of the wilderness traveller and leave no trace.

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canadian camping association  
association des camps du canada

